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President KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Works Circulated Overseas

Foreign publications and papers widely published and disseminated immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The "Kursibi" Publishing House of Finland printed in pamphlet form "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," a treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The "Chamundra" Publishing House of Nepal published on March 3 in pamphlet form "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association printed in pamphlet form "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Immortal classic works of Comrade Kim Il Sung were printed in pamphlet form in **Costa Rica.**

Published in pamphlet form were "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan," "Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity," "All Efforts to Attain the Goal of Eight Million Tons of Grain," "On Improving Higher Education" and "On Improving the Press and Students' Education."

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was carried by **the Syrian magazine "Al Iktisad," the Syrian papers "Al Thaurah" and "Al Shakafa Dul Usubuaiye," the Sudanese daily "Al Ayam," the Pakistan daily "Tameer," the Lao daily "Vientiane Mai," the Benin daily "Ehuzu"** and **the Togolese paper "Togo Press."**

The Ugandan paper "Munno" serialized the article.

The Tanzanian paper "Mzalendo" on February 22 and the February 25 issue of **the Senegalese paper "Soleil"** carried the full text of its first part "The Basic Principles of the Solution of the Rural Question under Socialism."

The full text of "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," a treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was carried by **the Pakistan weekly journal "Nusrat," the Indian journal "India-Korea Friendship," the U.S. paper "The New York Times" and the Somali paper "Vanguard."**

A recent issue of **the Iraqi paper "Haukari"** printed the gist of the treatise.

The treatise was carried by **the Norwegian daily "Friheten," the Senegalese journal "Observateur Africain," the Yugoslav paper "Vecernje List" and the Bangladesh paper "Holiday."** (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of solidarity to Comrade **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in connection with the fact that the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique took resolute steps to cope with the armed provocations of the Rhodesian racist clique against Mozambique.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the day of the Syrian revolution.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **I.K. Acheampong**, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ghana.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Hassan the Second**, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the independence day of Morocco. (KCNA)

Letter to President KIM IL SUNG

Adopted at Joint Seminar on His Immortal Work Held in Africa

PYONGYANG, Mar. 16 (KCNA)—A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause of the attendants of the joint seminar of groups for the study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Africa on his immortal classic work "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea."

The letter adopted at the joint seminar said:

The respected and beloved leader,

We members of groups for the study of your works who held today a grand joint seminar on your report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea have the great joy to reverently extend the most wholehearted congratulations to Your Excellency, the genius of revolution, and the courageous Korean people.

We who regard as our own victory the brilliant victory won by the Workers' Party of Korea under your wise leadership take this opportunity to highly estimate once again the immortal Juche idea founded by you to your credit.

Indeed, all the exploits successfully performed by the Workers' Party of Korea in the glorious struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction are a brilliant embodiment of the immortal Juche idea.

The great Juche idea teaches all the people the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence. It is rapidly spreading beyond the boundary of Korea among the third world countries, the countries still under the colonial rule and all the world people, brightly illumining the road ahead of them.

The great Juche idea has become the desire of the progressive mankind and an invincible weapon for all people staunchly fighting against imperialism.

The respected and beloved leader,

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm our full support to the new, wise policies advanced by Your Excellency for the sacred cause of the reunification of the artificially divided country.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people who are enjoying the active support of the revolutionary peoples the world over will carry out with credit the three revolutions under your wise leadership, sweep away all the imperialists and realize the independent reunification of the country without fail.

We attendants of the seminar who are convinced that Juche philosophy is a philosophy meeting the immediate and future demands of the revolution and construction extend profound greetings to you and firmly resolve to make a deeper study of your immortal ideas.

We reverentially wish you good health and a long life so that you may always indicate the road to be followed by us.

World's Progressive People Espouse Juche Idea as Their Creed, Weapon of Struggle

—Seminars on President's Works Held in Africa, Nepal, Pakistan—

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Seminars on the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were widely held overseas.

Africa

The "group for the study of the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Africa and the "group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in West Africa recently held a joint seminar on "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the joint seminar.

The joint seminar opened with the playing of the recorded "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Many study group members made speeches at the seminar.

The speakers unanimously stressed that the great achievements and valuable experiences gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are attributable to the embodiment of the immortal Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader. The great Juche idea has tightly gripped the hearts of the progressive people of the world to become their creed and weapon of struggle, they said.

The joint seminar closed with the playing of the recorded song "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

Nepal

A seminar on the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was held in Nepal.

"The editorial board for the publication of works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association sponsored a seminar on February 29.

A portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was hung with due respect in the hall.

Also hung in place of honour there was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving an on-the-spot guidance to a cooperative farm.

The seminar was attended by noted personages of academic and public circles and many other figures of Nepal.

Invited to the seminar was the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of our country to Nepal.

The seminar was addressed by Manikral Shrestha, chief editor of "the editorial board for the publication of works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, and others.

The speakers noted in unison that the rural theses authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only just programme for solving the socialist rural question. They pointed out that under the wise leadership of the great leader the Korean peasants are living in the world's first tax-free country and leading the van in the march towards communism.

Pakistan

Earlier, another seminar on the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was sponsored by "the committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association in Pakistan on February 26.

The seminar was attended by Moustapha Hussain, chairman of "the committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, and many other members of the committee.

Moustapha Hussain spoke first at the seminar.

He stressed:

Under the radiant rays of the rural theses the looks of the Korean countryside have changed beyond recognition.

As widely reported, at a time when many countries of the world are facing a food crisis, Korea reaped the richest ever harvest and has rice enough and to spare.

The Korean countryside is always visited by a bumper harvest in whatever adverse weather.

The credit for this shining success goes to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, who authored "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" on the basis of the Juche idea and has devoted his all to its materialization.

When the tasks proposed by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, in the rural theses are carried to accomplishment, the Korean countryside will turn into an ideal communist countryside.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, he stressed in conclusion.

The floor was taken then by the vice-chairman and general secretary of "the committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association.

Underscoring the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of the rural theses, they noted in unison that the ideas and theories on the socialist rural question propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a priceless wealth not only for the Korean people but for the peoples of the third world countries as well.

DPRK Recognizes W. Sahara

PYONGYANG, Mar. 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, on March 15 sent a message of congratulations to Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, upon the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, informing the latter of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize it.

The message reads:

Upon the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Saharan people.

I also have the honour of informing you of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will be strengthened and developed in various fields in the future.

World Public Joins DPRK in Blasting US War Plots in Korea

Follows a roundup of reactions in various countries to the latest appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly for worldwide campaign against U.S. attempts at a nuclear war in Korea (The People's Korea, the previous issue No. 783):

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The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK received on March 13 a reply letter from **the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.**

The reply letter pointed out:

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the March 4 letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries. Citing ample facts, the letter exposes and condemns the U.S. action of continually sending new-type arms into south Korea and deliberately aggravating the tension in Korea and reiterates the Korean people's solemn demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Chinese Government and people express their resolute support for and solidarity with it.

The protracted division of Korea is entirely the result of U.S. aggression and interference. Twenty-three years have passed since the Korean armistice, yet the United States still maintains its armed forces in south Korea and supports and connives at the Pak Jung Hi clique in sabotaging the north-south talks, suppressing the south Korean people and obdurately pursuing a policy of national division. This is the biggest obstacle to the realization of independent and peaceful reunification by the Korean people. Facts prove that the clue to a solution of the Korean problem is the termination of U.S. aggression and interference in Korea.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have long made unremitting efforts and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and propositions for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thus winning widespread sympathy and support among the people of all countries. The resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year calls for the dissolution of the "United Nations Command," the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. It not only gives expression to the Korean people's just demand, but also embodies the keen desire of the revolutionary people of the whole world. We fully support the solemn stand set forth in your letter. The United States must, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all its troops from south Korea. We maintain that the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification must and can only be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

China and Korea are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth, and our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder in the protracted common struggle. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely oppose U.S. aggression and interference in Korea and firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We are convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il Sung and with the support and solidarity of the revolutionary people of the world, the Korean people will surely win complete victory for their cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The March 11 issue of **the Soviet paper "Izvestia"** in a commentary noted that the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world on March 4 and pointed out that the situation of Korea has been strained due to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Saying that the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly enjoyed the unanimous support of the world peace-loving people, the paper stressed: The letter sent by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world once again proves that the policies pursued by the Government of the DPRK are peace-loving ones.

The Soviet people invariably support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the paper noted.

The March 8 issue of **the Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu"** carried an article headlined "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula."

The paper introduced the letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the frantic manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war, the paper held that the U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea before anything else for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Mongolian paper "Unen" on March 9 introduced in detail the letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country under the title "For the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea."

On March 8 **the Democratic Yemeni paper "October Fourteenth"** carried under the headline "The U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvre to Unleash a New War in Korea" the full text of the letter of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and resolutely denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It strongly held that first of all the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea for ensuring peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The paper expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

S. Koreans' Struggle Grows in Scope

Contrary to the expectation of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the south Koreans' struggle for democracy and national reunification has been sweeping as a prairie fire the political, religious and academic circles.

The south Korean noted democrats, including former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung and Rev. Ham Sok Hon, issued on March 1 last the "declaration of democracy and national salvation" that called for a democratic society and the resignation of Pak Jung Hi.

Puppet Premier Urged to Resign

The two-day interpellation at the "national assembly" plenary session started on March 16 with three lawmakers of the opposition New Democratic Party querying on the March 1 incident.

Kicking off the interpellation, Rep. Kim Su Han of the opposition New Democratic Party claimed that there was no substantial evidence to warrant the alleged attempt to agitate to overthrow the "government." He charged that "government's" action damaged the nation's prestige in the world community of nations.

He demanded that the last May 13 "presidential decree No. 9" be abolished, the suppression of the fundamental human rights stopped and the arrested democrats released at once.

He proposed setting up a special "parliamentary" committee to probe the case.

On March 17 Rep. Han Byong Chae, a spokesman of its party demanded that "prime minister" Choe Gyu Ha resign to take responsibility for mishandling the case.

The opposition New Democratic Party planned to introduce a "resolution" into the "national assembly," demanding the release of the detainees, it was announced.

Earlier on March 12, the opposition Democratic Reunification Party leader Ryang Il Dong sent a letter to the other opposition New Democratic Party leader Kim Yong Sam, proposing to join the opposition forces for the full solution of the situation. He said that the nation's interests were at stake and partisan differences should be sunken.

2,000 Christians Rally in Seoul

Over 2,000 believers of south Korea held a large-scale meeting at a church in Myong-dong, Seoul, on March 15 protesting against the Pak Jung Hi clique's suppression of the signers to the "declaration of democracy and national salvation" and persons concerned.

Among the attendants were families of the arrested personages and over 50 foreign priests.

The meeting sponsored by the south Korean council of Catholic priests for justice was a large-scale anti-"government" protest meeting.

After the meeting was declared open, the sponsor side immediately made public a statement denouncing the fascist bandits' attempt to inflict penalties upon priests, pastors and personages of various other circles.

The statement noted that many personages were arrested and put to persecution on account of the anti-"government" meeting held on March 1 and declared that they "didn't make such an attempt to overthrow the government" as alleged by the fascist bandits, "but only advocated the defence of human rights."

A foreign report said that in the statement the attendants "resolutely opposed the step taken by the government against those who were arrested after demanding in the declaration of democracy and national salvation, the restoration of democracy in south Korea and the resignation of Pak Jung Hi." (Continued on page 4)

An emergency rally was held on Mar. 15 at the Yamanote Church in Tokyo sponsored by "the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People" in protest against the Pak clique's recent arrests.

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung visits a foodstuff shop for on-the-spot guidance.

Leader of People

At Shop of Mountain Village

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always directs great attention to our people's living.

In the postwar years alone, he visited a shop in Yaksuri, Changsong county, a mountainous region, on many occasions, scores of times.

Whenever the fatherly leader dropped in at this shop he was deeply concerned over the design, quality, colour and price of goods. And he would ask what sort of goods sold well and what sort of goods were in short supply. He would personally buy some goods.

Shop workers could not know why he would come to an ordinary shop in mountainous village and why he would buy goods which were beneath the people's notice.

But they soon came to know the boundless love and care shown by the fatherly leader who is always mindful of how to provide the people with tasty foodstuffs and goods seryiceable for them.

On June 22, 1962, the respected and beloved leader came to the shop to get acquainted with the prices of raincoat, watch and so on. After seeing if these goods sold well, he asked the seller to show him bean paste and soysauce produced at Changsong.

The great leader looked into them and said that they looked well.

That evening, he even bought them to confirm if they had a good taste.

The fatherly leader always pays meticulous care to our people's living like this.

Through his visits to this ordinary shop the great leader grasped the urgent problems with regard to the people's food, clothing and housing and personally took measures on several occasions to untie the knotty problems.

Whenever he dropped in at this shop, the great leader devoted particular attention to the prices of goods.

After asking about the price of every article, the fatherly leader would express his satisfaction when he found the prices agreeable to the people. And when he found some goods priced high, he said with a concerned air that those families with many children could not afford to buy them even if they wanted to.

On July 19, 1967, the great leader came to the shop again. While talking with the cadres accompanying him about the quality of goods, he asked a seller to show him a thread-ball.

Taking the thread-ball brought by the seller in his hand, he questioned her: How much does it weigh and what is the price? Then, pointing to twisted-yarn fabrics he asked her closely: What is the price per metre and how much yarn is needed to weave fabric per metre?

That day the fatherly leader talked to functionaries concerned in relation to the matters arising in assessing the prices of goods necessary for the people's everyday life.

Citing many facts he grasped at shops, creches, or co-op farmers' homes, the great leader taught that such goods indispensable for the people's daily life as thread and mosquito nets and such goods for children as notebooks, schoolbags and pencils should be priced moderately. He also taught that in socialist society the price policy should be established on the principle of providing every convenience for the working people's lives.

Thanks to the utmost care shown by the fatherly leader our people are now enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content.

Kim Ik Kwon
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Basic Demand after Establishment Of Socialist System

—Rodong Sinmun-Kulloja Joint Article on Three Revolutions—

Three years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic concluding speech "Let Us More Powerfully Accelerate the Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions" at the Kangso Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on March 14, 1973.

On this anniversary Rodong Sinmun and Kulloja (monthly politico-theoretical journal), organs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried a joint article headlined "Let Us Vigorously Advance Holding Higher the Banner of the Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural."

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The article taking up two whole pages of Rodong Sinmun said:

By founding the outstanding idea and theory on the three revolutions the great leader gave a new answer to the question of revolution under socialism and clearly indicated the bright road to carry the historic mission of the working class through to completion.

Under the first subtitle "It Is a Basic Demand for the Realisation of the Historic Cause of the Working Class to Carry Out the Three Revolutions in an Allround Way after the Establishment of the Socialist System," the article noted:

The establishment of the socialist system puts an end to the exploitation and oppression of man by man once and for all and opens a broad vista for the development of society.

But the establishment of the socialist system does not mean the completion of the revolution or the accomplishment of the historic cause of the working class.

Socialism can be built only through economic construction and class struggle for a long period.

The revolution must not be stopped halfway particularly because imperialism and capitalism remain on the globe after the victory of the socialist revolution in one country and the imperialists' aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against the socialist countries continue in a crafty and vicious way.

To continue the revolution or not after the establishment of the socialist system is a serious question of whether the gains of the revolution already won are defended or not and an important question of whether the historic mission of the working class is discharged to the end or not.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the historic mission of the working class, the basic principle of the revolution and the specific conditions and historic experiences of our country, expounded that the revolution must be continued even after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great leader was the first in history to advance the unique line of the three revolutions on the basis of the Juche idea. He gave a comprehensive exposition of the historic position of the three revolutions, their basic characters and ways for their fulfilment, thereby clearly indicating the road of the continued revolution to carry the historic cause of the working class through to the end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are the main content of the revolution the working-class Party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system; they are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until communism has been built. The working-class Party can win its historic cause only when it carries the revolution through to the end in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres."

The reason why the three revolutions are the main content of the revolution to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system is that the two fortresses of communism can be captured only through revolutionary changes in the ideological, technical and cultural fields.

Capturing the two fortresses of communism means revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of the society to make them ardent revolutionaries, placing the means of production under a single, communist ownership and developing the productive forces to such a high degree that each receives according to his needs.

To capture the two fortresses of communism is the general goal and tasks of socialist and communist construction.

Whether socialism and communism are successfully built or not after the establishment of the socialist system depends decisively on how the struggle is waged for capturing the two fortresses. This historic cause is carried out through the revolutions in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres.

The article further said:

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, make it possible, above all, to liquidate the survivals of the exploiting society remaining in society after the establishment of the socialist system.

After the establishment of the socialist system there are neither exploiting system nor exploiting classes but the remnants of the exploiting society remain for a long time in the ideological, technical and cultural fields. Thorough liquidation of the remnants is one of the questions of fundamental importance in consolidating and developing the established socialist system and capturing the two fortresses of communism.

The struggle for doing away with the remnants existing in the ideological and cultural fields after the establishment of the socialist system is not one for changing the social system or suppressing the hostile elements. But, this struggle is, in essence, an acute struggle between the capitalist things and socialist things.

After the establishment of the socialist system the working class and its Party must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, sharpen the weapon of the class struggle and thoroughly eradicate the remnants in the ideological, technical and cultural fields in a revolutionary way. This alone makes it possible to consolidate the success of the triumphant socialist revolution and continue a vigorous advance toward socialism.

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, also make it possible to successfully capture the two fortresses of communism by making the new, socialist things win overall victory in all realms of social life.

Only by powerfully carrying on the three revolutions can all the members of society possess ideological and spiritual features and qualifications and a high cultural and technical level required by the socialist society and establish the social relations and manner of activity conforming to the socialist society. The material and technical foundations conforming to the socialist society can be laid firmly only through revolutionary changes in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres.

Noting that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until the two fortresses of communism have been captured and the historic cause of the working class has been realized, the article said:

The struggle for taking the two fortresses of communism is not a simple one and it can not be brought to an end in one or two days.

In order to accomplish their historic cause the working class and its Party must thoroughly carry out the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and build a communist society by continuously advancing the revolution even after the period of transition.

For the working class and its Party to win the complete victory of socialism by powerfully carrying on the three revolutions means a big stride forward on the road toward communism. But the complete victory of socialism does not mean an end to the struggle for capturing the two fortresses of communism.

Even after the complete victory of socialism, therefore, the three revolutions must be carried through to the end to completely capture the two fortresses of communism and brilliantly attain the ultimate goal of the working-class Party.

By founding the idea and theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the great leader gave a new exposition of the question of continued revolution under socialism and clarified the law of the completion of the socialist society and the basic orientation and ways to attain this goal. This was a completely new, brilliant addition to the revolutionary theory of communism.

Thanks to the theory of the three revolutions comprehensively reflecting the class stand of the working class and boundless fidelity to the revolution and the demand of the new historic era, it was newly expounded that in the revolution of the working class not only the change of social system but also transformation and creation in the ideological, technical and cultural fields are a revolution and a bright road has been opened to finally free from all manner of subjugation and fetters the masses of the working people emancipated from the national and class subjugation.

Indeed, the great leader gave a comprehensive evolution and systematization of the theory on capturing the two fortresses of communism, the theory on the three revolutions and other theories on socialist construction, thereby providing the working class and its Party with a powerful weapon to carry their historic cause to the end without falling into the slightest deviation or going through twists and turns.

This immortal exploit of the great leader will brilliantly shine forever together with the triumphant advance of the cause of socialism, the article stressed. (KCNA)

(To be continued)

DPRK's Economy Growing Fast

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said as follows in the New Year address in this year:

"The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of reinforcement under the Six-Year Plan and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan."

According to his teachings, a high-pitched socialist construction is now going on in the DPRK, with priority given to the ferrous metallurgical, cement and engineering industries. This year's national economy plan is expected to be finished ahead of schedule—before October 10, the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Ore & Steel

The miners of the Guard Laureate Twice Chollima Komdok Mine who jerked up the ore production over 1.5 times last year are now increasing it 1.2 times as against the end of last year.

Today the Komdok Mine produces only in three days as much ores as put out in the whole of 1946.

The workers of other mines keep the ore production on a high level by successfully completing the comprehensive mechanization of pit work.

The coal output these days is surpassing the biggest result in January. The coal production in January was 25 per cent above that in December last year.

In this period the Hukryong Colliery raised the coal production 44 per cent and the Chollima Sinchang Coal Mine and the Ryongdae, Choyang, Kaechon and Chonsong Collieries 60-130 per cent. Coal mines in Tokyong and Chikdong boosted the output 150-200 per cent.

The steel-makers of the country are now bringing about a big revolutionary upswing in their drive to further boost the output of irons and steels and make thoroughgoing preparations for undertaking the new perspective plan set at 12 million tons.

The steel-makers of the country have lifted the daily output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel more than 20 per cent above the daily average last year.

The furnacemen of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex have chalked up records by raising the output at each open hearth 30 and 50 per cent through the remodeling of the installations and introduction of a continuous melting method. Meanwhile, the rolling workers have lifted the daily sheet output 40 per cent above the daily average toward the end of last year.

The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, are now increasing the daily output of pig iron 2.6 times, agglomeration 1.8 times and cokes 1.2 times as compared with the daily average in December last year.

The workers of the Twice Chollima Kangson Steel Complex, the cradle-land of Chollima, are making an uninterrupted advance. The daily output of steel is 30 per cent and rolled steel 26 per cent over the daily average in January.

The workers of the April 13 Iron Works are also boosting production in a big way.

The workers there have enhanced the daily output of granulated iron 20 per cent and that of section steel 50 per cent above the daily average of February.

Cement

The cement workers who are all out, overshot by 34 per cent the first battle quotas of the plan for this year, set 35 per cent higher than last year's.

The workers of the Sunghori Cement Factory are now carrying out the daily production plans at over 140 per cent by actively introducing new technical innovation proposals into production.

New innovations are reported also from the February 8 Cement Factory, the Chonnaeri Cement Factory and other cement factories which set themselves the goal to fulfil the yearly plans before October 10, and surpass them by 30 per cent by the end of the year.

In this country work is going on vigorously to increase the production capacity of the cement factories. The construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory with a production capacity of five million tons has entered the last stage.

This giant modern cement factory will play a big role in scaling the cement height of 20 million tons during the period of the next long-term plan.

The construction of kilns is making brisk headway at the Chonnaeri and Haeju Cement Factories.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the country's cement industry has made a leaping development. As of the end of August last year, the cement output showed an increase of 1.7 times over the 1970 figure. The DPRK caught up with the advanced industrial states long ago in the per capita output of cement.

Machinery

The engineering industry, the core of the independent heavy industry of the DPRK, has developed at a very high tempo under the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader. Especially, its might grew incomparably in the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-August 1975). In this period, the machine-building industry grew 2.4 times, of which the heavy machine industry 2.2 times, the machine-tool industry 2.6 times and the production of farm machines 3.6 times.

The share of machine-building industry in the gross industrial output value before liberation was as low as 1.6 per cent and it could produce accessories at most. When the country was liberated, it had 280 belt lathes, all told.

Today the share of machine-building industry in the gross industrial output value has gone up to 31.4 per cent.

The DPRK has a mighty machine-tool production centres in Huichon, Kusong, Mangyongdae, Chongjin and other parts. Its annual output of machine tools reached 30,000 already a few years ago.

Its machine-building industry turns out 50,000-kw generators, 200,000-kva transformers, 100-ton trucks, heavy tractors, 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 2,500-h.p. diesel engines and 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes, 20,000-ton freighters and other modern large machines and special precision machines.

As of the end of August last year the output of machine tools jumped 2.4 times, tractors 8.7 times and lorries 2.4 times as against 1970.

The rate of self-supply of machinery has reached 98.1 per cent.

This Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant (Jagang Province) is playing a leading role in comprehensive mechanization and automation of the nation's industrial establishments.

Key Economic Figures

The DPRK witnessed an average annual increase of 12.8 per cent in the industrial output in the period of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan that started in 1961 and that of 19.1 per cent in the whole period of industrialisation from 1957 to 1970.

After the country's conversion into an industrial state, it carried out the Six-Year Plan in four years and 8 months, during which the annual growth rate of industrial production averaged 18.4 per cent, far greater than 76 per cent envisaged for the Six-Year Plan.

As of the end of August last year, the Six-Year Plan was accomplished in terms of total industrial output as follows (figure in parenthesis is the target):

Electric power (28,000-30,000 mil. kwh) 102%; coal (50-53 mil. tons) 101%; pig iron (3.5-3.8 mil. tons) 92%; steel (3.8-4 mil. tons) 86%; chemical fertilizers (2.8-3 mil. tons) 109%; machine tools (27,000 units) 111%; tractors (21,000) 101%; and cement (7.5-8 mil. tons) 91%.

Last year the growth of industrial output was 25 per cent over the previous year.

As of the end of August last year, the nation's annual gross industrial output value rose 2.2 times as against 1970, of which the production of the means of production increased 2.3 times and the production of consumer goods 2.1 times.

Their high rate of industrial growth fully demonstrates the immense potential of the nation's industry which relies on the rich home resources, satisfying more than 70 per cent of its demands for raw materials with home materials.

In the wake of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the economy of the DPRK is taking a long stride forward to attain the ten perspective goals.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and at the National Industrial Congress (March 7) two years ago set the ten perspective goals of economic construction.

These ten goals are 12,000,000 tons of steel, 1,000,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 100,000,000 tons of coal, 50,000,000,000 kwh of electricity, 20,000,000 tons of cement, 5,000,000 tons of mechanical products, 5,000,000 tons of seafood, 5,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland and 10,000,000 tons of grain.

These figures indicate that the rate of the nation's economic growth will be much higher than the present tempo.

The Komdok Mine located in S. Hamgyong Province produces highgrade lead and zinc ores essential for the fast development of modern industry.

News in Brief

* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, visited the Netherlands (Feb. 29 to Mar. 5) and Luxemburg (Mar. 7 to 9).

* The Fourth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was held in Pyongyang from Mar. 5 to 8.

* Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, Mar. 8 met and had a friendly conversation with the inspection group of the Students and Children's Palace of the Republic of Zaire headed by Mubui Kabinga, Director of the Land Administration Department of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Zaire.

* The Korea-Syria Friendship Association sent a congratulatory letter on Mar. 12 to Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the anniversary of the Syrian Revolution.

* A table-tennis team of Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Ji Hyong, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 12 by special train to attend the third Asian Table-Tennis Championships scheduled in the DPRK.

* The 22nd home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan arrived in Pyongyang by special train on a visit to the homeland.

* A delegation of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation headed by Sano Kazuo, Chief Editor of the News Centre of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, flew into Pyongyang on Mar. 12 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. (KCNA)

"KCIA" Disgraces U.S. Capitol

A U.S. House hearing (at a subcommittee on international organizations) is being held now on the activities of the south Korean "CIA".

The subcommittee, reportedly, is investigating into "KCIA" covert programs to control Korean nationals in the U.S. and its attempted involvement in U.S. elections.

Behind the opening of hearing there lies one of reasons that south Korean "Gestapo's" activities reached the zenith, an untolerable challenge to the so-called "American democracy."

3 Peanuts

Recently, UPI reported: "Two congressmen are investigated by the FBI on charges that they and other House members took bribes from the south Korean government." Observers believe that the charges were related to commercial transactions with south Korea or to the sale of military equipment from the U.S. to south Korea.

The two congressmen in question are Reps. Robert Leggett and Joseph Addabbo. According to the Washington Post (Feb. 19, 1976) they are reported to have received not less than $10,000 each.

However, the U.S. Government is trying to smother up this bribery case, afraid that it will lead to a full-scale investigation into the ugly south Korean-U.S. nexus.

Both of them, as expected, denied that they had taken illegal payments from corruption-plagued south Korea. Leggett vindicated that "it is untrue in every respect. I am a critic of south Korea for many years and an advocate of American troop withdrawal from south Korea." In other words, his claim is, "Why can I receive money from Pak Jung Hi? I am an anti-Pak politician."

If he stresses this political stand on Korea as "evidence," how does he explain the fact that he was invited with other pro-Seoul lobbyists to visit Seoul by the Pak "regime" last October. Is the Pak "regime" so liberal to its opponents?

In the U.S. where political scandals like the "Watergate" and the "Lockheed" cases are rampant, a payoff case may not develop into a big political affair. But, this time, the case is different, as House Speaker Carl Albert is suspected of being involved in it.

Carl Albert is one of the influential pro-Seoul lobbyists in the U.S. Last year he played a crucial role in killing a bill that would substantially cut U.S. troops, despite mounting anti-Pak voices in Congress.

The suspicion derives from his aide's contacts with the above-mentioned two congressmen.

FBI's Investigation

According to a report from Washington, the FBI is now making a confidential inquiry into their relationship with Suzi Thompson, a Korean-born girl, in connection with this scandal.

The report says that she hosted several times a year where congressmen were invited.

Generally speaking, it is very unusual for a girl secretary to host such parties. But Suzi did so with money given by the "KCIA."

According to the Stars and Stripes, south Korean "embassy minister" Kim Yong Hwan was a frequent guest at such partics: he was apparently manoeuvring behind her. He is well known as a high ranking Washington agent of the "KCIA."

Suzi has close personal contacts with him.

Reliable sources say that he is playing an active role in Pak-planned operations to fix U.S. politicians by bribery through such parties, where she provided opportunities to "KCIA" men to contact with them or she herself had "close personal connections" with them.

It is therefore speculated that the "black money" was passed by Kim Yong Hwan, Suzi Thompson or Carl Albert.

Mun Son Myong's Role

The person on whom the investigation office suspects as "wire-puller" is Mun Son Myong. Mun is the leader of the "Unification Church (the name of his Christian movement is Genri Undo)" and a financial chief of dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Mun now facing world-wide denunciations for his "Church's" links with the Nazi Youth Movement (exposed at a Senate hearing on Feb. 18, 1976), elaborated this clandestine operation plan on instructions from his master, Pak Jung Hi.

This Pak-Mun concerted operation plan was worked out at a time when the American public demands for a cutback in economic aid to south Korea were mounting in protest against Pak's dictatorial rule. Reportedly, Mun told Pak in secret: "Mr. President, please let me visit the U.S., so I do my best to increase pro-Seoul forces in the U.S. through my 'Christian' movement to prevent the U.S. from abandoning south Korea. And, please depend on me even for future finances."

Thus, he flew to Washington and succeeded in meeting then President Richard Nixon at the White House.

Further, after he founded a chapter of "Unification Church" in New York, he tried to expand his influence. He has so far held big meetings in Carnegie Hall, Yankee Stadium and Madison Square Garden, in order to propagandize his "Church" movement by mobilizing Nobel-prize winners and noted scholars.

Now, he boasts of his 50 chapters throughout the 50 states. He bought off "Empire State Building" and named it "Mun's Building."

This anti-communist maniac's tactics for clandestine operations in the U.S. is a highly sophisticated one based on the three techniques of seduction, pay-offs and intimidation. Once a person is seduced and paid-off, he is subjected to intimidation.

One of his crafty methods to approach congressmen is to invite them to gorgeous parties. Twice in 1973, Mun hosted dinner parties with 3,000 participants so that he could widen his influence among the political community.

It may be safe to determine that Suzi Thompson is Mun's "girl" and an operative to mute criticisms of Pak's totalitarianism and buy off its supporters in Congress.

Mun said in a 500-page special document for executive training of the "Church" men:

"We must infiltrate into the power organs of America. It is necessary to assign three able woman members to each congressman as secretaries. They will be in charge of politics, elections and Washington society circles."

Now he borrows a suite of rooms (a room costing $110 per day) in Conrad Hotel and Hilton Hotel, where 17 demireps including two Japanese (nicknamed Mitsuko and Yoshiko) gather every day for the purpose of lobbying.

Mun's "girls" are engaged in secret manoeuvres as secretaries to Reps. Robert Giamo and Lloord Richard, of the Democratic Party and to other high-ranking political leaders including the Chairman of the U.S. House National Security Committee.

Buy Off Political Leaders

As for this plan, Dr. Li Jai Hyon, former director of the south Korean "embassy" information office (now exile in the U.S.), testified before a U.S. House hearing on "Human Rights in South Korea"; Included in the plan were: 1) to secure and, if possible, buy off American leaders—particularly in Congress—who have had any kind of close personal contacts with south Korea through the Korean War or business. Because of its nature, this phase of the operation was almost entirely left to the ambassador, 2) to apply covert pressure on important American businessmen who have vested interest in Korea to make them exercise their influence in Congress and the Administration to lead them to support Pak's repressive policies.

Dr. Li's testimony implies that the mysterious suicide of a secretary to President Ford's wife has something to do with the "KCIA."

According to foreign reports, the cause of her suicide is that her connections with a south Korean man Pak Dong Son were brought to light by the press. What did Pak Dong Son do.

Pak Dong Son was later found to be a special agent of Pak Jung Hi, working in the U.S. for continued military and economic aids. Further, it was disclosed that he tried to approach President Ford by giving a large sum of money ($5 million) to his wife through her secretary.

Observers say:

"There is a man under the direct control of Pak Jung Hi to order the ambassadors in important countries like Japan and the U.S. This figure himself does not engage in embassy business. He camouflages himself as a businessman. In some case, Pak's private special agent flies to the U.S. with trunks full of dollars." Kim Yong Hwan and Pak Dong Son were men of this kind, they claim.

This despicable and sophisticated operation stems from Pak's philosophy: "Money, violence and women are almighty."

It is a well-known fact that Pak arranged a top-class Kisaeng (south Korean prostitute) to gratify Kissinger and in 1974 asked Kim Dong Jo, former south Korean "foreign minister," to work out a 70 foreign-man blacklist (list of anti-Pak foreign public figures) to cable to all south Korean "embassies."

Rep. Fraser: Target of "KCIA"

The Pak-Mun group's all-out efforts are particularly directed at intimidating U.S. congressmen who are raising voices against Pak's repressive policies.

They use money against anti-Pak politicians to defeat him in the elections. Rev. James Sinnott said on Jan. 22 in Tokyo that "south Korea and its supporters in the U.S. are working for the defeat of Rep. Donald Fraser in the coming autumn congressional election."

According to this explanation, favourable grain deals are being offered to farmers in Minnesota (Fraser's electoral district) in return for promises not to help Fraser.

Fraser is critical of Pak's crackdown on south Korean opposition groups and is chairman of the House subcommittee "on human rights in south Korea." "Mun is the central figure in this crafty manoeuvres," said Rev. Sinnott.

In this way, the Pak Jung Hi clique are engaged in secret manoeuvres to influence U.S. Congress in collusion with Mun Son Myong so that they may continue to receive U.S. aid.

With the Lockheed scandal brought to light the behind-the-scenes connections between the U.S. enterprise and Japanese ultra-rightists, involving the south Korean puppet clique, pro-Seoul Japanese lobbyists' underhand dealings in political and business circles came to draw public attention.

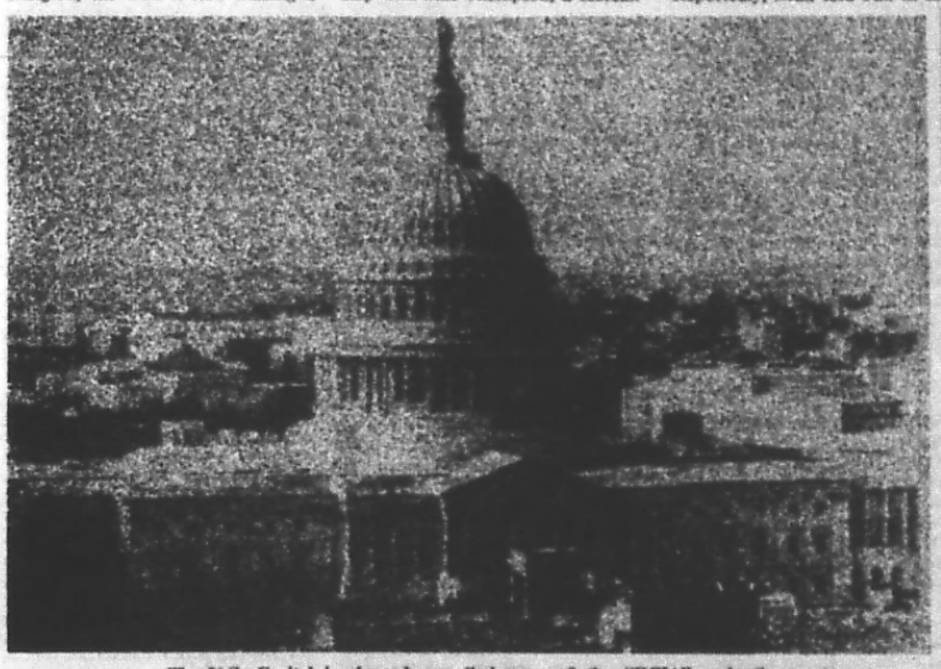
But, dirty connections of pro-Seoul lobbyists in the U.S. are hard to discover.

At a U.S. Senate hearing on the Lockheed scandal on Feb. 4 1976, Senator Church Clark expressed an astonishment at the Lockheed's pay-off of millions of dollars to Kodama, boss of the ultra-right wing, military politics faction in Japan:

"In effect, we have had a foreign policy of the U.S. Government which has vigorously opposed this political line in Japan and Lockheed's foreign policy which has helped to keep it alive through large financial subsidies in support of the company's sales efforts in that country."

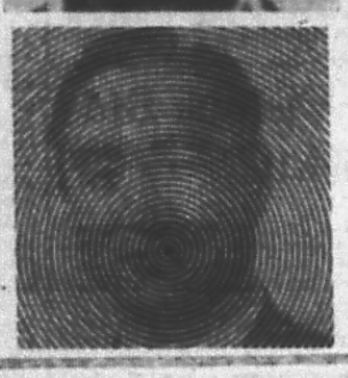
A series of U.S. multinational corporations' "illegality" does not stem from only their corrupted management but from the U.S. foreign policy.

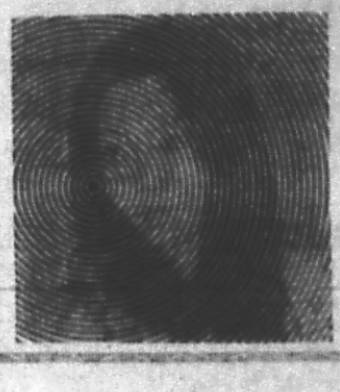
Now, it is high time that the U.S. reach conclusion that "immeasurable sufferings and unhappiness the south Koreans have been suffering under Pak's iron-clad rule are no apart from the U.S. foreign policy.



The U.S. Capitol is alarmed over disclosures of the "KCIA" under-the-counter payments to members of U.S. Congress.

Disturbing evidence mounts of the "KCIA" payoffs to U.S. Senator and Congress men to get continuing American support. Shown here are Pak Jung Hi mastermind (left), Mun Son Myong treasurer (below-left) and Suzi Thompson field agent (below-right).





South Korea 1975: Year of Cynicism (2)

By American Methodist Minister

(Continued from No. 781 issue)

2) Growing Economic Cynicism

The people, meanwhile, are saying that economic injustice and corruption are even more immediate and brutalizing forms of repression than political repression *per se*. The government says economics will save the Park dictatorship; the people say economics is already the prime rationale for overthrowing the dictatorship.

Underlying these polarized viewpoints is disillusionment about the true nature of the South Korean economy today. On the one hand, the government is cynically manipulating economic data to prove not only that South Korea is an investor's paradise (which it is) but also that the ROK economy is strong and vibrant (which it isn't). On the other hand, the people are increasingly cynical about government data which "proves" that farmers and workers are getting richer even in the current recession. The people cannot live on doctored wage and price indices which show a steady rise in real wages. In fact, the majority of workers are trying to survive on decreasing real wages for the third year in a row. In 1974 the ROK Office of Labor Affairs admitted that 54 per cent of the labor force earned less than U.S. $60 per month at a time when the government's minimum urban standard of living required U.S. $113. Only 13 per cent of the workers could meet that standard, which was bloated by 40 per cent inflation in 1974. Twenty per cent inflation in 1975 widened the gap between income and expenses, leaving most workers with an average 5 per cent decrease in real wages. In 1976 the gap will widen again, exacerbated by $400 million in defense taxes as well as continued inflation.

One of the functions of the beautified data is to confuse workers in individual factories or farm villages. They are led to believe that it must be their fault that they're getting poorer while, apparently, all other workers in the country are getting richer. The workers' doubts are also being fed by a recent government campaign to promote the myth of the "upwardly mobile society" and the "emerging middle-class." The workers, like most visitors to Seoul, can see that some fancy middle-class homes are springing up on the outskirts of Seoul. What both the workers and the visitors usually fail to realize, however, is the political background of the suburban estates: most of the dwellings belong either to leading businessmen or to academics, government employes and others whom the government has bought off (for services rendered, including silence in some cases).

One government strategy—which appears to be working so far—is to make new property owners out of a narrow cross-section of potentially anti-government professionals in hopes that this will make them both more conservative and more loyal. The government, for example, is aware of the disaffection among government employes and is inaugurating a plan to at least turn the employes' heads toward the middle-class suburbs. The first part of the plan is to raise government salaries 45 per cent in 1976. Meanwhile, 90 per cent of all other laborers have no realistic hope of ever making it out of their lower-class or slum dwellings—but they're supposed to believe in the myth anyway.

The myth of the upwardly mobile society is closely related to another government scheme: to rationalize and "democratize" the business climate. The key to this scheme is President Park's insistence that the largest Korean corporations "go public" by selling stock to the public. Park's minor purpose is to broaden the base for capital formation while giving the "new middle class" a larger stake in the system. Park's major and unstated purpose, though, is to break up economic power concentrations which represent a potential threat to his regime. Although the heads of the major business groups have benefitted handsomely from Park's reign, today some of them are not totally convinced that Park isn't leading them down the path to chaos and destruction. This distrust of Park is one reason why Korean big businessmen have been quietly stashing large sums in Swiss and other secret foreign ban— accounts in recent years. In 1975 Park used Emergency Measure 9 and other regulations to plug up some of those channels. But the president still feels insecure about the loyalty of big business. Park said that the public stock sales were "necessary for total national security." Park consistently used exactly the same words to justify his crackdowns on schools, churches and labor unions which also threatened his claim to total control.

While both the businessmen and the government share a common view toward the South Korean people, they hold different views of the South Korean economy: the businessmen are pessimistic while the government is supremely optimistic. In private, the businessmen speak of the "economic quicksand" of an over-extended economy; they say that the economy "floating on a sea of debt" totalling $6,300 million is in danger of bankruptcy; and they predict a "necessary and painful scaling down of expectations and priorities" within five years. The government meanwhile insists that the economic base is solid and that real GNP is growing; that the necessary $2,000 million each year in new foreign loans is "manageable" even though interest payments are approaching $300 million a year; and that all economic development schemes including the heavy industrialization plan "will be attained on schedule" despite the recession and shortage of funds.

One conclusion from the survey is that the ROK government has a large and receptive overseas audience for its doctored economic data. Every respondent showed a mild to strong vested interest in both hearing and using positive data. Even if they don't believe in the government data, they believe in the government to the tune of $2,000 million per year. I discovered that President Park has something of an "international monetary fan club", and the club is growing. A record 60 foreign banks moved into South Korea and joined the club in 1975, bringing to 249 the number of foreign banks operating in the country. The club members are proud of the fact that they and the foreign investors can earn back their full investments in South Korea within three to five years. Beyond that is pure gravy. When asked about wages, one banker admitted that real wages were steadily declining and that workers were "bad off. But most workers also know that they can be replaced tomorrow if they don't like what they've got," he said. "After all, the government and business can draw upon the one million unemployed, the one million underemployed or four-to-five million people from the countryside. That quiets the malcontents down in a hurry." Then he smiled and added, "It's a great system!"

An embassy economist told about an August strike of 600 workers at the Ishin Steel Co. foundry in Pusan, saying, "the government handled it very well. As far as I know, nobody in Korea or overseas ever heard about it." One of the issues in the strike, it appears, was unsafe working conditions. Throughout South Korea in 1975 more than 70,000 industrial accidents were recorded which took the lives of more than 900 workers. The accidents were up 30 per cent, and the deaths up 39 per cent, from 1974.

Such is the background for South Korea as an "investor's paradise". Since Park Chung Hee took power, foreign investment in South Korea has totalled $900 million. Most of it has come from Japan and the U.S., and all of it was intended to profit the home company. In recent months this profit motive has come under the scrutiny of several South Korean newspapers. According to Korean press translations available at the U.S. Embassy, foreign concerns, especially banks, have been making remarkable profits in South Korea: $320 million in 1974 and $300 million in the first eight months of 1975. According to one report, the net profits of 43 Japanese companies (excluding banks) during the first eight months of 1975 was ¥18,480 million ($61.6 million).

The reports in the Korean papers included attacks on both the level of foreign profits and on the ROK government's encouragement of them through tax breaks and other special privileges. "There is something wrong with the nation's business climate," editorialized the Chonbuk Sinmun, "when domestic firms cannot make ends meet while foreign-invested firms get fatter and fatter." The Chungang Ilbo newspaper said that foreign firms "have already withdrawn much more money than they have invested in the nation." The paper also said that the "exorbitant profits" of foreign firms are often remitted home "under the pretext of withdrawing principal equivalent to the depreciation of fixed property". This perhaps explains why, according to government sources, the foreign firms have officially remitted home only 592.5 million in profits since 1962. Total profits have been approximately ten times that figure, but most of it has been remitted through depreciation and other loopholes. The rest of it has likely stayed in South Korea in the form of kickbacks and bribes. When I asked a U.S. Embassy official to confirm or deny these facts, he nervously stammered, "There are many ways to calculate profit and remittances."

The government also appears to love to juggle philosophical contradictions. At the same time that the government is creating the "new middle class" and promising upward mobility and material affluence for all, it is de-emphasizing materialism in its moral education and spiritual retraining programs. While corruption is rampant, Park is emphasizing "virtue". While the highest government officials are being entertained by their mistresses, Park is appealing to the people to "rise above worldly pleasures". (To be continued)

10 Years of "S. Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation"

The south Korean monthly review "Wolgan Chungang" carried in its February issue an analytical report entitled "The Outcome of 10-Year-Old Economic Cooperation between South Korea and Japan" by Pae Mu Gi, lecturer at the college of economics of Seoul National University.

The article is summed up below:

-Three Basic Ways-

South Korea-Japan economic cooperation started with an "agreement on the claims to confiscated estates and on economic cooperation" and with the "south Korea-Japan treaty" concluded in May, 1965.

Economic cooperation has been expanded in the past ten years through three-way channels: (1) government-based grants and loans; (2) financial and commercial loans and direct investment; (3) trade.

So far, a total amount of 500 million dollars has been inducted as grants or loans and already used up. Besides, Japanese capital investments here have reached 1,800 million dollars including confirmed future projects. The total trade turnover between south Korea and Japan increased to 4,001 million dollars in 1974 from 211 million dollars in 1965. Thus, Japanese capital penetrates, as joint ventures, independently or through loans, all the domains of south Korean industry.

Japan is a major export market for south Korea, next to the United States, after 1965, and south Korea the biggest importer for Japan. Consequently, the south Korean economy's dependence on Japan is getting closer and deeper.

—Backgrounds and Japan's Aim—

It was not fortuitous that south Korea and Japan agreed to normalize their diplomatic relations and that their economic cooperation was realized in 1965.

Right after the coup d'etat of May 16, 1961, Seoul urged Tokyo to conclude their prolonged bilateral talks as early as possible. On the part of Seoul, its economic backgrounds were: (1) Annual trade deficit marked 200 to 300 million dollars, but U.S. aid was going to be decreased. As the aid was used to cover the deficit, other foreign investors were needed. (2) The bilateral economic cooperation was designed to meet the demands for foreign capital necessary for the long-term economic development plan which started in 1962.

By 1965, Japan's economy had rapidly grown as a result of special U.S. offshore demand in the wake of the Korean War. Her strengthened economy permitted Japan to liberalize capital investments abroad. In this respect, south Korea was a convenient market. Japanese enterpreneurs already had business experience here. In addition, cheap and well-trained man-power existed here, and pollution-causing industries could be accepted here. Foreign capital was well treated here by the government.

More significant is the fact that Seoul's demand for normalized relations with Japan was guided by political considerations. In a word, it was closely related to the policy of developing the national economy at a high rate. This finally led to the policy of developing the national economy on the basis of foreign capital induction at the expense of its economic structure, and to the policy of meeting the domestic demand for foreign currency at the expense of national interests.

An analysis of the tenyear economic cooperation shows that south Korea's property claims to Japan (330 million dollars in grants and 200 million dollars in loans) only paved the way for Japanese capital's inroads into south Korea. There is no other economic significance attached to it.

—2,300 Million Dollars of Japan's Capital Investments—

According to an official announcement of the government, as a consequence of the economic cooperation, the total capital inductions from Japan, as of November 30, 1975, reached 2,300 million dollars, including the property claims of 500 million dollars. Of the total foreign capital investments made here, Japan accounts for 27 percent and holds the top place, and of the total amount of foreign loans, Japan accounts for 21 percent. Her direct investments reach 62 percent of the total foreign investments. Japanese monopoly capital makes inroads into south Korea according to its groups Mitsubishi groups operate in cement, ship-building and iron making; Mitsui in electronics, chemical fertilizer and chemical fibres; Maruheni in textiles, cement, chemicals and steel manufacture; C. Itoh in textiles and electronics; Toyo-Menka in iron making and transport. Moreover, Sumitomo, Nissho-Iwai, Teijin and other big enterprises operate here. These Japanese firms set up their subsidiaries here with their investments, which import raw-materials or semi-finished products from Japan. After completely finished, the goods are sold here or exported to Japan and other foreign countries. Even pollution-causing industries are moved here from Japan.

—High Cost of Economic Development—

Consequently, each project is carried into effect by processing raw materials on semi-finished products purchased from Japan. These goods are sold here or exported to Japan, so south Korea's exports increase. On the other hand, in fact, imports increase all the more. This results in reducing south Korea's foreign currency. It is difficult to restrict exports and at the same time imports, as there is acute demand for foreign currency necessary for repaying principals and interests on the loans, if south Korea is to try to stop unprofitable exports or to readjust deficits in her trade balance with Japan.

—Guarantee of Profits and Managerial Right—

The total amount of Japan's capital investments here has so far reached 2,000 million dollars through loans and direct investments.

There are two features:

(1) Direct investments are tremendous and have been constantly increasing since 1972. Of the total direct investments by foreign countries, Japan accounted for 80 to 90 percent every year till 1974.

(2) Japan's investments cover every field of industry ranging from agriculture and fishery to hotel business. Japan's direct investment proved harmful to south Korean industry.

Foreign capitalists require some guarantee as a precondition for their investments: profits, managerial right, market, right to additional supply of raw materials, unconditional purchase by the government of their facilities and equipments in case of capital withdrawal.

Of them, the most important condition is the guarantee of managerial right and profits. These unequal contracts place a grave obstacle in stabilizing the prices, because it is impossible to restrict foreign capital by unilaterally demanding price reductions.

For instance, recently the "Taehan Petrochemical Corp." and the "Hanguk Synthetic Corp." guaranteed profits for their Japanese investors "Maruheni Trade Corp." and "Mitsui & Co.", respectively.

Japanese capital's unconditional inroad into south Korea based on direct investments has turned the national economy into an appendage to the Japanese economy. As a result, south Korea's national economy is crippled and is made more dependent on Japan.

"U.S.-Japan Joint Operation System" Working

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The criminal U.S.-Japan joint operational system is actually operating these days to provoke a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, while making haste to perfect the U.S.-Japan joint operational system, are carrying into practice the plan to operate this operational system.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the establishment of the U.S.-Japan joint operational command to bring the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean front under the name of "defence cooperation" and "operational division" between the United States and Japan. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists decided to call the "new U.S.-Japan consultative organ" for the so-called "defence cooperation" the "U.S.-Japan defence cooperation committee" and have already discussed and decided upon the specific problems related to its character, objects and organization.

It has already been revealed that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in Okinawa are using the radar site of the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" in conducting "the air-to-air operational exercise" simulating an attack on the Korean Peninsula. This is a clear testimony that the collusion and alignment between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, their patronized "junior ally," are actually working.

It is a widely known fact that the U.S. imperialists got assurances from the Japanese Government that they would be allowed to use Okinawa and Japan proper as an "advance base," an operational and supply base and a base of nuclear assault for carrying out a Korean war.

The frequent joint military exercises they are conducting with Okinawa as a base of sorties to Korea are a product of this collusion and alignment.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in Okinawa are conducting even "terrain familiarization training" for mounting a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic any time while carrying on such frantic war exercises as nuclear bomb-dropping exercise, anti-tank exercise and anti-guerrilla exercise.

The U.S. imperialists keep in the Kadena base, Okinawa, such air force unit for nuclear assault as the U.S. imperialist 18th tactical combat flying corps whose "operational zone" is Korea and are conducting intensive military exercises for its involvement in a Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists staged the powder-reeking "south Korea-U.S. mobile exercise" in Pohang of south Korea with the mobilization of scores of Okinawa-based "Phantom" fighters and "F-4E" fighter-bombers and "C-130" transport planes.

Some time ago the U.S. imperialists brought to Okinawa twice even "B-52" strategic bombers from Guam Island to be ready to go into action on the Korean front.

All facts patently prove that for the provocation of another Korean war the U.S. imperialists are further tightening the aggressive tieup with Japan under the "U.S.-Japan security pact" and have embarked upon fully utilizing the military bases and manpower and material resources of Japan.

As is universally known, the U.S. imperialists, advertizing the so-called "new Pacific doctrine" designed to recover the crushing setbacks they suffered in Asia, are directing the spearhead of Asian aggression to Northeast Asia, to Korea in particular, trying their hardest to retain their grip on south Korea permanently and ignite a new war in Korea, especially a nuclear war.

Acting upon the aggressive tenet of the "new Pacific doctrine," the U.S. imperialists intend to use their forces occupying south Korea as a crack force, mobilize all the south Korean puppet armed forces and enlist Japan on full scale for an attack on the northern half of the Republic.

This was brought to light when the warmongers of U.S. imperialism headed by Ford raved that "alliance with Japan is the main pillar of the U.S. Asian strategy" and the principal aim of the U.S. military policy in Asia is "to maintain close ties with Japan in security."

The U.S. imperialists' move to draw Japan deep into another Korean war is nothing but the last-ditch effort to achieve their aggressive design at any price.

The Asian puppets raised by the U.S. imperialists in the past met their destruction one after another and all the military apparatuses installed by them for Asian aggression have become useless and it has become almost impossible to hurl the troops of any country into a new war of aggression they are going to start in Korea. Under this situation Japan is the only country in Asia with the potential to get involved in a war of aggression on which the U.S. imperialists can count.

With the military tieup between the United States and Japan working on a new, higher plane, the tension is heightening and the danger of war increasing in Korea as the days go by.

This is a challenge to our people and the world people aspiring after peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and, furthermore, a grave provocation jeopardizing world peace. This can never be tolerated for it is a criminal act inveigling the Japanese militarists deep into the U.S. imperialists' perfidious act in trampling down the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally withdraw their forces from south Korea to the last one without delay and drop at once their plot to draw the Japanese militarists deeper into a new war they are going to ignite against the Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists, defying the repeated warnings of the entire Korean people and the unanimous demands of the world people, persist in their manoeuvring to provoke a new war, they will suffer a more miserable defeat.

Photo shows a cross-river drill recently conducted by the 7,282nd unit of the puppet south Korean army.

"Operation Yellow Dragon" Conducted

It was reported from Seoul that the U.S. imperialist aggressors started a provocative mobile exercise called "Operation Yellow Dragon" in the Kangrung area of south Korean Kangwon Province on March 8 with the mobilization of their ground and air forces stationed in south Korea and the puppet naval and air forces.

They kicked a din, transferring their troops of the second brigade to Kangrung on March 8 for this war exercise of brigade scale commanded by a U.S. brass This war racket lasted until March 18.

On March 5, the U.S. imperialists staged in the so-called central sector of the front a large-scale "south Korea-U.S. joint air raid and nosedive operation" exercise simulating an attack on the northern half of the DPRK by setting in motion the "F-111" fighter-bombers of latest type brought into south Korea recently.

Owing to this frantic war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique the tension is daily mounting in Korea and the tense situation reminds one of the eve of a war.

Firm Solidarity with Third World

Papers in Pyongyang expressed warm support to and international solidarity with the third world countries in their just struggle for independence and anti-imperialism.

Follow excerpts from the recent articles carried by the dailies Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea) and Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea):

Algeria

Bitterly denouncing the jargon of the Western reactionary circles that in Algeria there are "splinter groups in the army" and the agrarian reform is going awry, Rodong Sinmun March 12 pungently flays this hokum as a despicable one distorting the reality of Algeria.

In an editorial it says:

The imperialists have all along taken a hostile attitude toward the Algerian revolution since its victory and made all desperate efforts to alter the anti-imperialist independent stand of the Algerian people and hamper their striving to build a new society.

It is crystal clear that the smear campaign against Algeria stems from such ulterior motive against Algeria.

The Algerian people under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by President Houari Boumedienne are playing the role of pioneer in paving a road of progress, successfully carrying on the industrial revolution, agricultural revolution and cultural revolution and actively supporting the national-liberation movement and waging a vigorous struggle for a fair solution of the international questions concerning the destiny of the third world while firmly adhering to the policy of non-alignment.

With no amount of artifice, the article says, can the U.S.-led imperialists hold in check the vigorous advance of the Algerian people who have risen in the struggle for building a new society, firmly convinced of their just cause.

The courageous and industrious Algerian people, united firm around President Houari Boumedienne, will shatter to pieces the intrigues and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists and their lackeys and win more brilliant victory in the struggle for accomplishing the just cause of building an independent and prosperous, new society.

Syria

The Israeli aggressors recently fired and shelled a Syrian army position in the Golan Height, made a barbarous attack on an Arab high school in Nablus, an occupied city on the western bank of the Jordan, and sent military planes one after another into the airspace of Lebanon. Bitterly denouncing such anti-Arab provocations of the Israeli aggressors, Rodong Sinmun March 14 in a commentary says:

The recent aggression and provocation committed by the Israeli aggressors show that they are still trying to stifle with "strength" the just struggle of the Arab peoples for retaking the lost Arab territories and restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and impose their brigandish demand upon the Arab countries from the stand of "strength."

Drawing attention to the fact that the Zionists' anti-Arab machinations have been intensified since Rabin's visit to the United States, the commentary says:

It is the instigation and backing of the U.S. imperialists that made the Zionists act more arrogantly today.

The commentary stresses:

The U.S. imperialists must stop the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres in the Middle East, the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from all the occupied Arab lands and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

Mozambique

Rodong Sinmun March 7 carries an editorial article, which says:

The Mozambique Government has declared a state of war throughout the country, closed the boundary with Rhodesia and transport and communications with her and confiscated all the properties of the Rhodesian racist clique in Mozambique. This is a determined counter-blow of a legitimate independent and sovereign state to the aggressive moves of the Rhodesian racists against the Mozambique people and an entirely righteous step to defend the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and to safeguard the sovereignty of the country.

Exposing and denouncing the incessant manoeuvres of the U.S. and British imperialists and racists to strangulate the revolution in Mozambique in its cradle, the article sternly condemns this as an aggressive act against an independent and sovereign state, a vicious attack on the people of Africa in the struggle for the complete liberation of it and as an open challenge to the peoples of the third world countries, non-aligned countries and the progressive countries of the world.

Our people will as ever actively support and encourage the Mozambique people in the struggle for defending the nation's dignity and sovereignty and building a new life and the African people in their just struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence and progress, and the complete liberation of Africa.

Iraq

Expressing firm solidarity with the Iraqi people in their vigorous struggle for building a new life under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, Rodong Sinmun March 11 in an article notes that the Iraqi people have achieved great successes in the struggle for defending the gains of revolution, achieving national unity and developing the national economy and national culture, under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr.

It says:

The Iraqi Government and people have successfully realised the national unity and cohesion, decisively smashing the splitting moves of the imperialists and Zionists and the domestic reactionary forces tied up with them. This was an event of great significance in the struggle of the Iraqi people for the building of a new life. This dealt a heavy blow to the anti-Iraq manoeuvres of the enemies within and without.

Referring to the complete nationalisation of all oil companies of the foreign imperialist monopolies in Iraq by the Iraqi Government and people by December last year, their exploitation of the oil resources for the national interests and the rapid development of national economy and national culture, the article highly praises them.

Ghana

Minju Choson March 6 dedicates an article to the 19th anniversary of the independence of Ghana, extending warm felicitations and greetings to the Ghanaian people.

It says:

The independence of Ghana on March 6, 1957 was a historic event of epochal significance in the life of her people.

The Ghanaian people, under the guidance of I.K. Acheampong, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, have made big successes in consolidating the national independence and building a new society by vigorously advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, the article says, and continues:

Our people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements made by the Ghanaian people in their strivings for building a new life.

Mauritius

Minju Choson March 12 in an article extends warm congratulations and greetings to the Mauritius people on the eighth anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

The article says that the independence of Mauritius was a historical event of weighty significance in her people's struggle for developing the country independently and building a new life.

The article says:

Our people sincerely rejoice over all the successes achieved by the Mauritius people in the struggle for building a new life and warmly hail them.

Referring to the anti-imperialist and independent stand of the Government and people of Mauritius, the article says that the Mauritius people express understanding and sympathy for our people's just struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

W. Sahara

The imperialists' interference in West Sahara and Morocco's move to annex it must be curbed and the West Saharan people's sovereignty and right to national self-determination be respected.

The Korean people support the just decisions of international organisations and regional organisations on the West Saharan question and hold that the West Saharan question must be solved peacefully under all circumstances in conformity with the will and desire of the West Saharan people on the principle of their right to national self-determination.

So stresses Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 24 in an editorial article headlined "The West Saharan Question Must Be Solved Peacefully on the Principle of National Self-Determination."

Algeria's just stand that the West Saharan question must be solved peacefully on the principle of sovereignty, decolonization and national self-determination is a stand that respects and defends the right of the West Saharan people to self-determination.

The U.S. imperialists are working overtime to achieve their aggressive design on this region by making the countries concerned fight each other over the West Saharan question.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon the third world countries and the non-aligned countries to intensify the joint struggle against the imperialists' aggression, interference, sabotages and subversive acts and for the liquidation of the aftermath of the colonial rule and the defence of national dignity and sovereignty.

Kuwait

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 25 carries an article extending warm congratulations and greetings to the friendly Kuwaiti people on the significant 15th anniversary of Kuwaiti independence.

The independence of Kuwait on Fev. 25, 1961 was a historic event which opened a broad avenue for the Kuwaiti people to build a new society, the Rodong Sinmun article says.

The Kuwaiti Government and people express sympathy and support for our people's just struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

Our people who value the friendship with the industrious Kuwaiti people will continue to actively support and encourage their just cause.

(KCNA)

S. Koreans' Struggle

(Continued from page 1)

Speakers took the floor at the meeting. A speaker held that their act was "based on justice" to oppose fascism and realise democracy and "to respect the human rights of the people" ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

He stressed that "the day will surely come when justice will be realized." Even if the arrested personages "may be killed" by the Pak Jung Hi murderers, "the fabrication and lie" of the scoundrels "will be brought to light," he added.

A foreign report, saying that "it was the first time" that the south Korean believers "came out against the government" on such a massive scale in defiance of the "emergency measures," the unheard-of fascist repressive law of the Pak Jung Hi murderous bandits, directed deep attention to this meeting.

The Seoul correspondent of the Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" said that "the provoking attitude of the government may possibly cause an acute confrontation between the churches and the government in the future."

Handbills Scattered At Seoul Univs.

Printings of the "declaration of democracy and national salvation" made public at an anti-"government" protest meeting on March 1 are being scattered continuously at south Korean universities.

Numerous handbills introducing and supporting the "declaration of democracy and national salvation" and denouncing the brutal suppression of its signatories and others involved in it by the fascist gang were scattered at Seoul University, Hanyang University, Chungang University, Rihwa Women's University and Songgyungwan University on March 11 and 12. Those handbills are now being distributed continuously not only at universities in Seoul but also in many places of the city.

Japan-S.Korea Liaison Comm.

Two hundred people gathered at an emergency rally held on March 15 at the Yamanote Church in Tokyo sponsored by "the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People" in protest against the Pak clique's recent arrests. The rally adopted letters to the Japanese authorities and the Pak clique.

Earlier, "the Japan Liason Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People" and democratic organizations of Japan co-sponsored a meeting in the Sakamoto Park in Tokyo in stern protest against the repressive rampage of the Pak Jung Hi clique against the south Korean democratic figures and believers.

Choe Gyu Ha's Vicious Bid For "Yushin"

Puppet "prime minister" Choe Gyu Ha stood stark naked revealing his ugly colour as a running dog of Pak Jung Hi, the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor, splittist, fascist element and bellicose element, when he spelled out the "report on state affairs" at the puppet "national assembly" on March 15.

The top-class puppet servant parroted traitor Pak Jung Hi's treacherous outburst in the "New Year message" and at the "New Year press conference."

This is an intolerable challenge to the south Korean people.

The puppet dog barked that a hasty work should be done in converting the puppet army into "modern" and "crack" forces and increasing the "combat capacity" of the "homeland defence reserve forces" and that the "reorganization of the civil defence system" should be accelerated, crying for the notorious "security first policy." This was an outcry for realizing the wild design of "prevail-over-communism unification" by hastening the preparations for a war of aggression against the north with the total mobilization of the manpower and material resources of south Korea.

It was a downright hypocrisy for the puppet "prime minister" to talk about the "promotion of dialogue," flourishing the so-called "special statement" and "principle of unification."

He laid bare in this the real intention of the puppets to perpetuate the division of the country, shift the blame for the suspension of the dialogue onto the other and continue with the treacherous acts and splitting manoeuvres behind the curtain of the dialogue.

The puppet servant's poppycock about "national harmony and unity" was a fascist slogan for removing all the anti-"government" elements in south Korea, propping up yushin (the "revitalized" dictatorial system) and gratifying the unbounded lust for power and a slogan for the seizure of "power."

In his outcry for "economic stability," the wretch foolishly sought to cover up the treacherous and predatory nature of his clique and calm down the daily growing discontent of the people.

The south Korean puppets should discontinue at once all their treacherous acts against the country and the nation, immediately release all the patriots whom they have illegally arrested and imprisoned and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by the south Korean people.

Senegal Rejects U.S. Blackmail

Senegal roundly denounced the U.S. imperialists' decision to suspend "aid" to those countries which approved the 43-nation draft resolution on the Korean question at the United Nations and bitterly branded it as a grave encroachment upon the sovereignty of the third world countries and an arrogant act, according to a report from Dakar.

It declared that there would be no change in Senegal's stand of supporting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his recent press conference the Senegalese Foreign Minister, speaking of the utterance of the U.S. imperialists that they would take so-called "retaliatory steps" against those countries which supported the UN resolution branding Zionism as racism, said:

"Senegal denounces such act and will hold fast to her stand no matter what action may be taken."

The determined stand of Senegal firmly opposing the impudent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who try to openly intimidate and blackmail and bribe others with their "aid" is an entirely just anti-imperialist, independent stand to thoroughly defend the dignity of a sovereign and independent state.

This is a heavy blow at the anachronistic arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists who have revealed their brigandish nature in all nakedness, discarding even the mask they had been wearing to disguise themselves as a "helper" and "philanthropist."

The firm stand of Senegal reflecting the spirit of the era of independence will enjoy the great sympathy and support of the third world countries and non-aligned countries.

(KCNA)

Shouts for Democracy

Carried here are a speech by Mrs. Jong Kum Sung (54), mother of the poet Kim Ji Ha; a letter by Paek Ki Wan (44) to his daughter and another by Choe Chol Gyo (44) to his wife.

Mrs. Jong Kum Sung, mother of the dissident poet Kim Ji Ha, made a speech on the "developments after Kim Ji Ha was rearrested" at a prayer meeting of the Catholics and Protestants in Chonju city. This speech was read in full on March 1 in Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral by Mun Jong Hyon, Catholic priest of the Chonju city parish.

Her speech follows in part:

My son, Kim Ji Ha was paroled on Feb. 15 last year. He was first sentenced to death on the groundless charges of violating "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 4," which later was commuted to life imprisonment. Then he was released under "presidential amnesty." (About one month later he was rearrested on charges of violating the "anti-communist law.")

When he was paroled, Kim Ji Ha said, "I will fight against the dictatorship to the last. I came home only with my body, leaving my soul behind in a cell of a Seoul prison. Until I meet my soul again, I'll fight even if I'm lashed, smashed into fine pieces and blown out."

"I'm now detained in a dark cell with a floor space of 1.27 pyong (one pyong approximately 3.3 square meters), with no interview, correspondence and writing permitted and with physical exercise and all the other rights restricted. Furthermore, I'm prohibited from reading books including the Bible," she quoted from the "Declaration of Conscience" written by his son in the middle of May last year and said:

Why does the government give a raw deal to Kim Ji Ha? I don't quite understand.

To free Kim Ji Ha from this severe torture, I pray earnestly to you Christians to lend your aid.

Please understand me who go and come back between the prison and Wonju city with tears in my eyes, thinking that I must live to see my son released even if I'm ill in bed.

We don't feel lonely. Because Kim Ji Ha always lives with you and you stand by us.

Mr. Paek Ki Wan, head of the Institute for Baek Bom (Kim Gu) Idea and one of the leading members of the movement for restoration of democracy in south Korea wrote a letter from prison to his daughter. This letter was carried in the "Voice of People" (the March issue, 1975) after he was released in February last year with Kim Ji Ha, the late Chang Jun Ha and others.

He wrote in part as follows:

Dear Tan! I'm keenly interested in the national problem, that is, the reunification of the fatherland.

I think the question of restoration of democracy is related to the national problem.

It is hardly possible to find democracy and national independence where the people are oppressed. Also it is an empty dream to lay a corner stone for national reunification in such a place.

Then I learned to cry for democracy first. I'm convinced I'm not wrong. On the contrary the folly of the present government which condemns me, will be made clear together with the thaw of the heavy frozen prison wall with my burning heart.

The thick frozen wall will thaw quietly with the advent of spring.

Dear Tan! I wish you good health. Don't be frightened. If your classmates ask you about me, say as follows:

"My father is now struggling against the frozen wall in prison, where many patriotic fighters for independence were once locked up in the Japanese colonial days. And he will fight until the wall is crushed into pieces."

Mr. Choe Chol Gyo, a Korean businessman in Japan, arrested in April, 1974, at Kimpo Airport in south Korea, on charges of "spying for the DPRK," said in a letter to his wife:

I inform you of the following in prison.

I was sentenced to death in the last instance court (Feb. 2, last year).

Though I'm destined to die on the scaffolds, I have made up my mind to fight ceaselessly in response to the outside movement until that time. I feel happy as I'm going to sacrifice myself for the restoration of democracy in this country and for her peaceful reunification.

I saw a photo of my children. Tears blurred my vision. I was proud of them when I heard they were also striving to save me. I, their father, am innocent. I eagerly want you to lead my sons and daughters to live splendidly with high national pride and continue my work for the fatherland and the nation, without thinking that I'm a criminal.

Wives of the detained signers to the March 1 declaration prayed for their husbands at home in Seoul on March 18. (Left to right: Kong Dock Kui, wife of ex-president Yun Bo Son, and Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung)

AAPSO Flays U.S. War Provocation

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization recently published a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for further reinforcing their aggression troops in south Korea and hastening war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The statement said:

The 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the UN member nations a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and voices of the world people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and calling for letting the Korean people settle the Korean question are ringing higher as never before.

But, in defiance of this, the U.S. imperialists introduced into south Korea fighter-bombers, offensive weapons and other mass destruction weapons and are further reinforcing the aggression troops in south Korea.

This is a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who ardently desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and an unpardonable provocation threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The statement continued:

The U.S. imperialists, going against the U.N. General Assembly resolution and the demand of the times, are continuously occupying south Korea and speeding up war provocations with great frenzy. But, they will certainly suffer an ignominious defeat as the aggressors and warmaniacs at the hands of the courageous Korean people.

The master of the Korean question is the Korean people.

We hold that the reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation holds that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the United States must discontinue at once war preparations against the Korean people, take out of south Korea their aggression troops without delay in accordance with the just resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the unanimous demand of the world peace-loving people and accept the just demand pointed out in the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated February 27.

The statement expressed firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(KCNA)

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